

REMARKS

Very thanks for Examination's suggestion and thanks for finding some citations about the present invention, thereby, the applicant may know more information about the invention. This case has been carefully reviewed and analyzed in view of the office action.

In this office action, Examiner cites new citations USP 6,124,618, and USP 5,127,788 to object the claim 3 of the present invention. As comparing with the citations, for overcoming the rejections by the citations, USP 6,124,618, and USP 5,127,788, the applicant decides to cancel Claims 1 to 7, without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter thereof. Please add claim 8 as the following, the added claim 8 is the combination of the original claim 3 and the paragraph from fourth paragraph in the detailed description of the present invention in the specification of the present invention. Thereby, it is assured that the new claims are based on the original claims and thus no new matter is added. The relation of the new claims with respect to the original claims are shown in the following.

Claim 1-7. (Cancelled)

Claim 8 (New) ~~3~~ A voltage booster of a headlight for increasing a voltage of the headlight; the voltage booster being connected between a power supply and a headlight; the voltage booster comprising a high frequency circuit, a voltage boost circuit, a rectified circuit, and a high frequency control circuit;

wherein a DC current is supplied from the power supply end; then the current flows through two high frequency oscillators which are parallel connected and then is boosted by boosting coils; then the current is rectified by the diode as DC current and then is outputted from an output end.

wherein ~~(from the original claim 2 or the fourth paragraph in the detailed description of the present invention in the specification of the present invention)~~ an over current sensing circuit 14 is connected between the headlight 92 and the rectified circuit 13; the headlight 92 is connected to the power supply 91 through a wire 99 with a relay 94 connected between the headlight 92 and the power supply end 91; if the headlight 92 is over-current, than the over current sensing circuit 14 is interrupted so that the power is supplied to the headlight 92 through the wire 99 and the present invention is not used.

NOVELTY OF THE NEW CLAIM 8 WILL BE DISCUSSION IN THE FOLLOWING:

(1) As comparing with the citation USP 6,124,618, the citation has no element corresponding to the high frequency oscillators and high frequency control circuit. The power factor correction 40 (see Fig. 1 of the citation) in the citation '618 is not a high frequency control circuit. The power factor correction is no relation to the high frequency control. The power faction correction is to control the phase angle of the voltage respect to the current. It has no relation to the frequency. The correction of the power factor is to adjust the real power with respect to the virtual power so as to have a desired power efficiency. Thus it cannot be used as a high frequency control circuit.

(2) The filter 20 between the power source 10 and the rectifier 30 has a position as the voltage booster of the present invention.

However when we analysis the circuit of the filter 20 illustrated in Fig. 2 of the citation, it is not like the voltage booster of the present invention. Referring to the contents illustrated from the line 67 of the column 3 to the line 4 in column 4 of the citation '681, it say that "filter circuit 20 consists of capacitors C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5 and transformers L1 and L2 and functions as an electromagnetic wave elimination circuit which limits harmonic frequency components and a noise of the AC power source Ai. "

Thus, the filter 20 is used to limit harmonic frequency components, and it is not used as a voltage booster.

(3) See Fig. 2 of the present invention, it is illustrated that "there are two oscillators 21 are connected in parallel to the coils 22. However in Fig. 2 of the citation '681, no oscillators are installed before the coils L1, L2 (transformers). The capacitor C1 cannot be singly used as oscillator (even two parallel connected oscillators as in the present invention). Thus the citation '681 has no the features of "the current flows through two high frequency oscillators which are parallel connected and then is boosted by boosting coils;"

(4) Moreover in the new claim 8, we add the features of "(an over current sensing circuit 14 is connected between the headlight 92 and the rectified circuit 13; the headlight 92 is connected to the power supply 91 through a wire 99 with a relay 94 connected between the headlight 92 and the power supply end 91; if the headlight 92 is over-current, than the over current sensing circuit 14 is interrupted so that the power is supplied to the headlight 92 through the wire 99 and the present invention is not used.

The feature is got from the original claim 2 or the fourth paragraph in the detailed description of the present invention in the specification of the

present invention. However as we check the details of the citation '681, we cannot find any corresponding elements. No over current sensing circuit and related wirings as disclosed in the claim 8 is disclosed in the citation '681. Thereby it is a novel feature of the present invention.

(5) The USP 5,127,788 only discloses that "a ballast circuit is used to a headlight", but it still has no above features disclosed in the items (1) to (4). The citation '788 has no relation to the voltage booster, and thus no feature about the oscillators, high frequency control circuit, or the over current sensing circuit is disclosed in the citation '788.

(6) From above discussion, it is known that the combination of the USP 6,124,618, and USP 5,127,788 still has no the features of the oscillators, high frequency control circuit, or the over current sensing circuit. Thereby they cannot have all the features of claim 8 of the present invention. Thus the claim 8 of the present invention is novel and inventive.

(C) RESULT

Since in above discussion, it is apparent that no prior art has the features of the present invention, especially in new claim 8. Furthermore, as we know that no other prior art has features of the present invention. Thus, the present invention is novel and inventive.

Since in the first office action, the claim 3 is allowed in condition, and in above new claim 8, we further confine the scope of the claim 3, and from above discussion, it is no that the citations have no complete features of the new claim 8, it is now believed that the subject Patent Application has been placed in condition for allowance, and such action is respectively

requested.

Respectfully submitted.

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